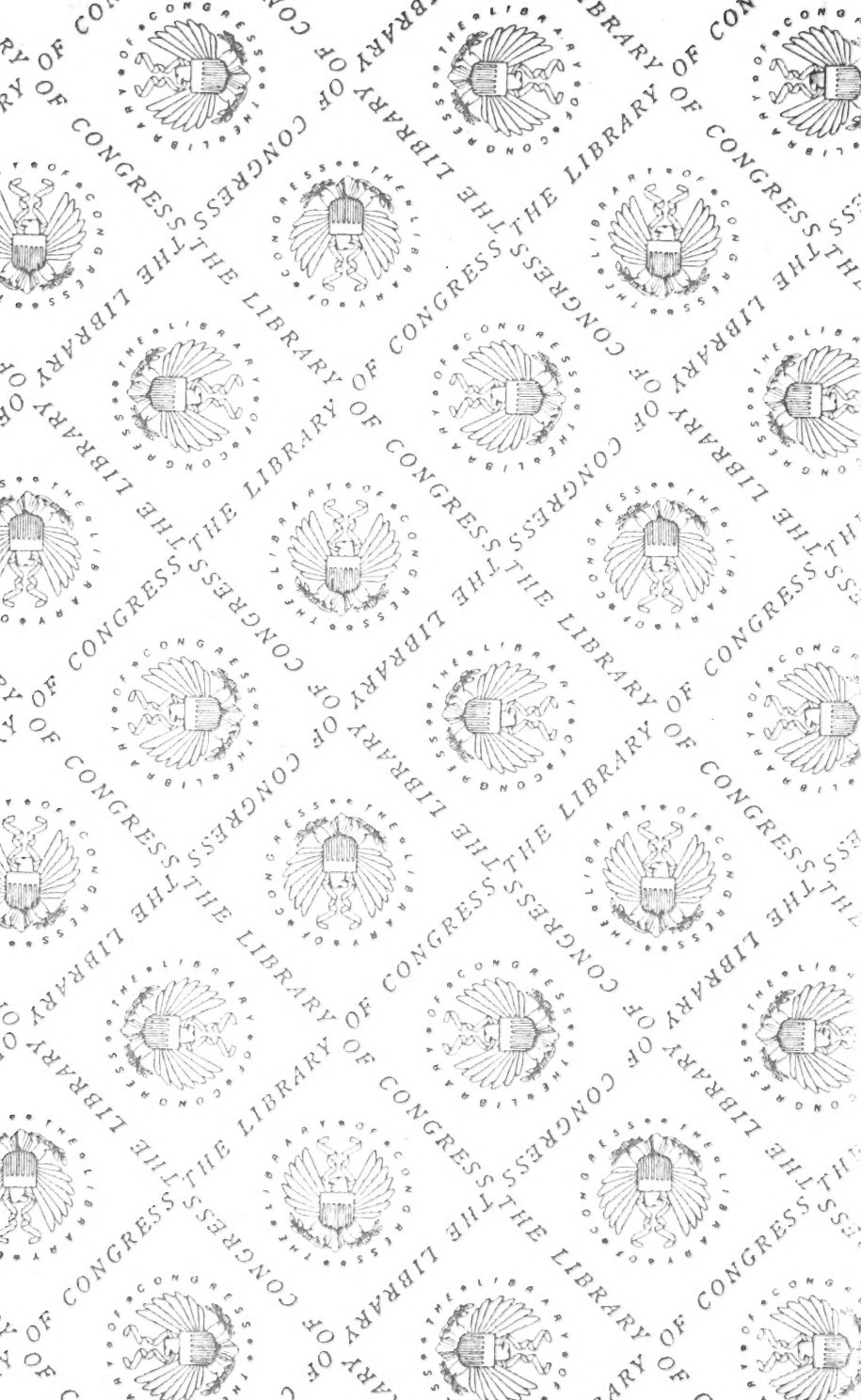
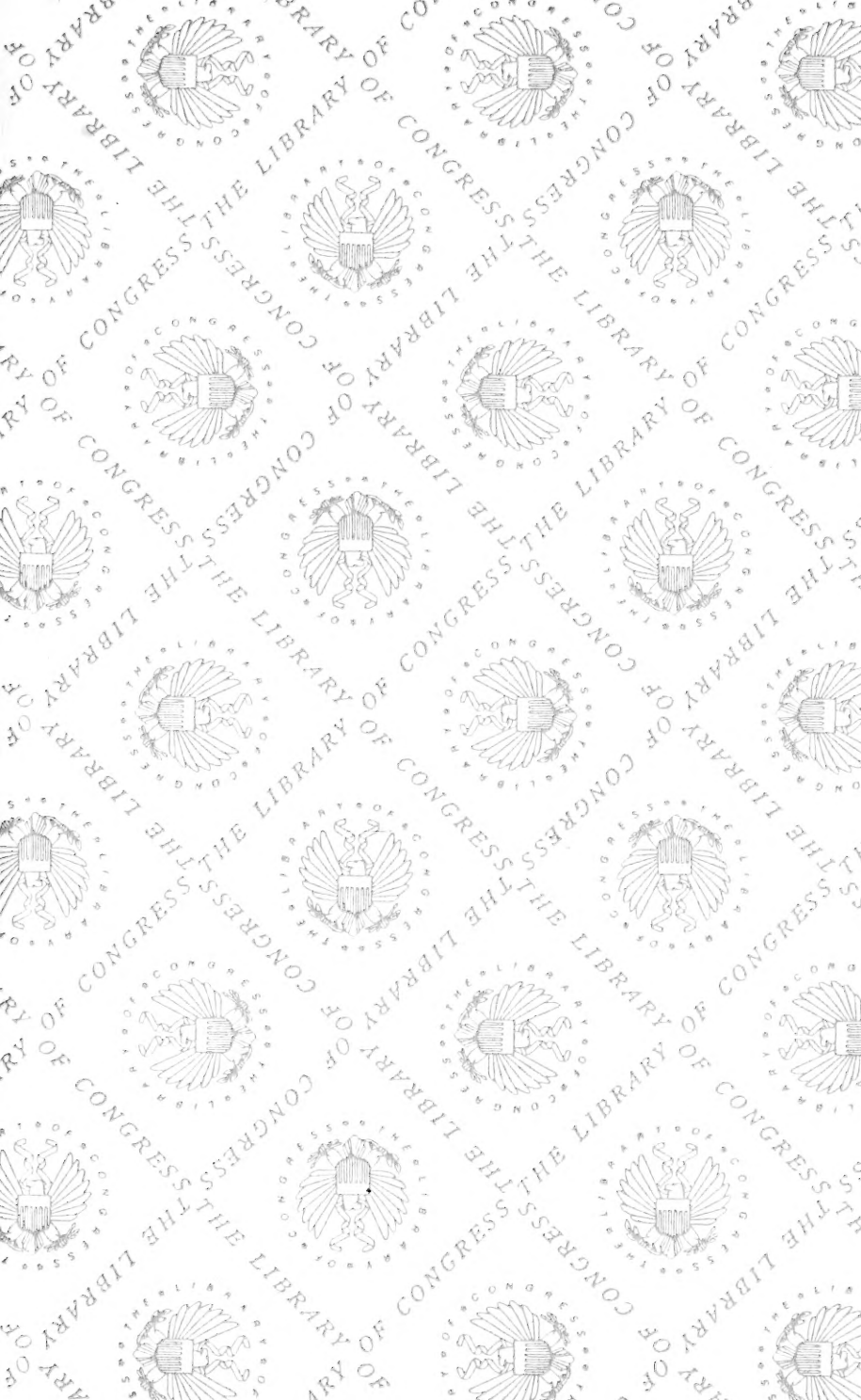


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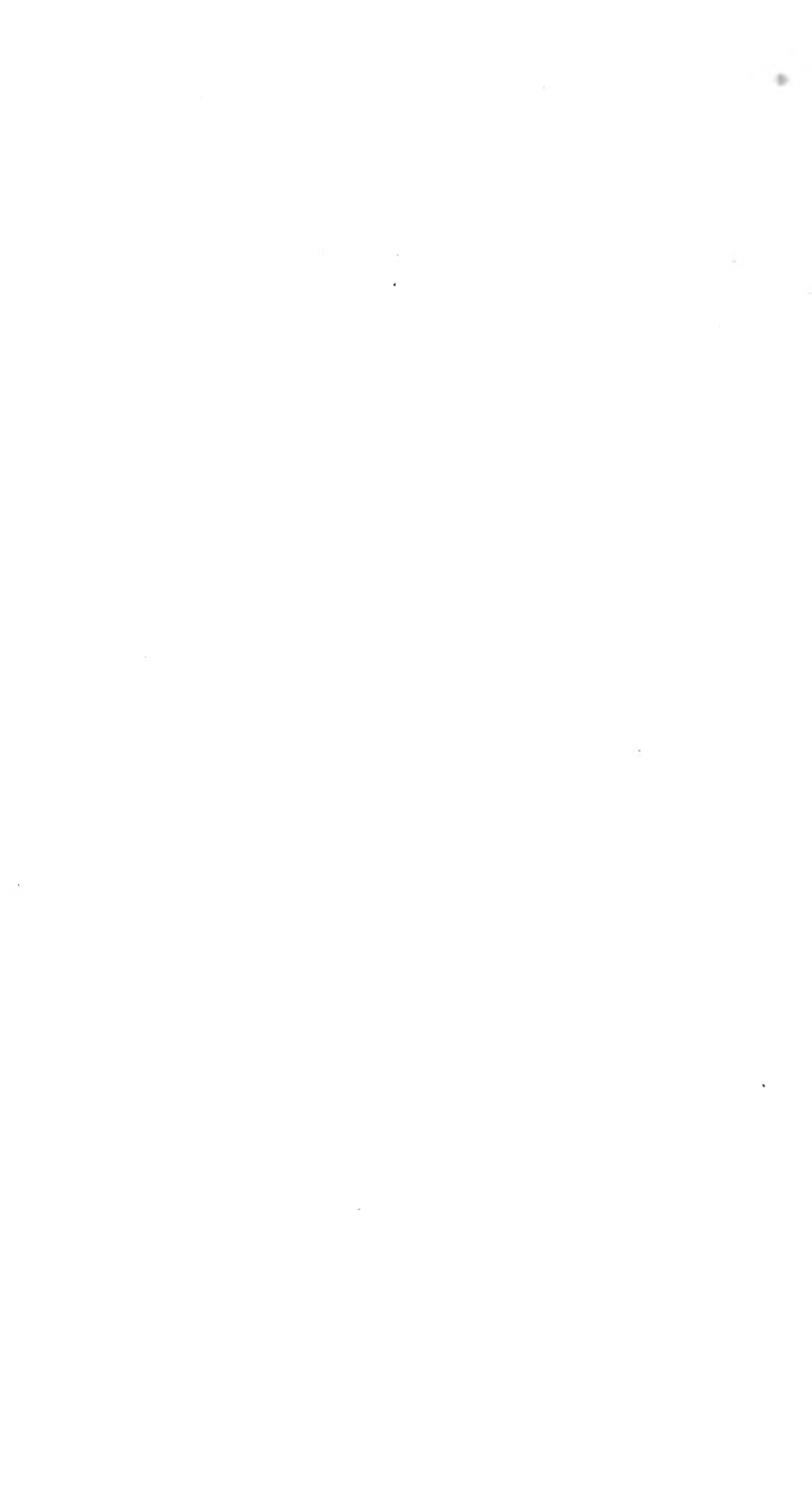
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THE FAIRS'

# RACING RULES.



The Rules Governing Trotting, Pacing, and Running Contests, as found in the Rules of the National Trotting Association, the American Trotting Association, and the American Racing Rules.



By J. F. LANING.



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# PREFACE.

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The object of compiling this book is to furnish the rules that are to be administered in the conduct of speed engagements upon the courses of Agricultural Fairs, both trotting and pacing, and running also, all in a handy volume, so that the law concerning any point can be readily referred to by those who desire to know it.

The track rules are now found in the Rules and Regulations of the National Trotting Association, and in the American Racing Rules, the former governing trotting and pacing engagements, and the latter those of running.

In preparing these trotting rules, the rules of the National Association have been taken and re-arranged, so that the topics will appear in a natural sequence, such as the events to which they apply naturally occur in the course of a meeting or race. To follow out this arrangement, it has been necessary to combine, as far as possible, all of the information relating to each topic, in the same rule, and as the provisions are somewhat disjointed, and the same rule often provides for several different things, as well as in some instances the same thing is provided for in different rules of the National Association, it has been necessary to not only re-arrange those rules, but to dissect some of them and carry each part to the rule to which it properly belongs.

A comparison of these rules with those of the National Association, as can be easily done by use of the reference



## PREFACE.

numbers in parenthesis in or after each paragraph herein, will reveal the necessity and manner of making the changes we have indicated.

In making the compilation, our aim has been to use the language of the National rules, with no changes, except by such connectives as were necessary to join the parts of rules combined in one, in order that no new or doubtful expressions should be introduced.

The rules, so far as the provisions which are applicable to engagements upon the turf, are complete and unabridged,

The only provisions that they do not contain are those portions of the by-laws of that association that relate to its organization, election of its officers, and acquirement of membership.

As the rules of the recently formed American Trotting Association, are identical with those of the National Association, in everything except as to the government of the association, these rules apply to it as well as to all racing. They are, in fact, the trotting and pacing rules of the land, such as the experience of years of racing contests have demonstrated as being most wise and practicable, and such as have been formulated by the intelligent minds that are patrons of the sport, and earnest for its integrity.

In the running rules, no rule has been abridged, and each provision given will be found complete. But there are so many circumstances arising in running races that are the same as those that arise in trotting and pacing contests, and being provided for in the rules of the latter, it has not been thought best to repeat them in the running rules, and for that reason they have been left out, so that in case the rule applicable to any case arising in a running race is not found in those rules, but the circumstances are provided for in the trotting rules, it can be considered as the law of the case.

There are also several provisions as to running races, as they are conducted upon the great race tracks, a knowledge of which is not called for, so far as the racing that is done at the fairs and ordinary racing meetings, and they have also been omitted from these rules. Hence, these rules contain only the provisions necessary to be known in order to intelligently conduct the usual running races.

In order to obtain perspicuity, the subject matter of each rule is placed prominently over it as a heading, as it is believed that research will thus be greatly facilitated.

Each rule is numbered, and the numbers run in a series throughout the whole, so that no two rules are numbered alike, and reference is thus facilitated.

This method of arrangement and the incorporation in each rule of all that is said upon the matter of which it treats, enables the contents of the rules to be indexed with certainty and clearness, and in a much shorter space than it could otherwise be done. The space saved can readily be seen by an examination of the rules of the National Association, in which it requires more space for the index than it does the rules. By our arrangement, and the sub-heads, an index is hardly necessary, because the order in which the rules are given will lead at once, by turning the page, to the place where the information sought is contained.

# RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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The figures in parenthesis refer to the Rule of the National Trotting Association upon the same subject.]

## MANDATE.

All trotting and pacing engagements and performances over the several courses which are, or shall be, represented by membership in "THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION," and each and every person who shall in any way be concerned or employed therein, as well as all associations and proprietors themselves who are or shall become members of said National Association, shall be governed by the following rules (1), and it shall be the duty of each member to see that the same are rigidly enforced, and the exhibitions taking place upon their courses are conducted fairly, with integrity, and free from all degrading influences. (Art. XII-1,2)

## PRELIMINARY REQUIREMENTS.

### NOMENCLATURE.

#### 1. NAME OF HORSE.

Every horse shall be named, and after entering or trotting in a public race such name shall not be changed without procuring a record thereof to be made in the office of The National Association, for which there shall be paid a recording fee of \$50, the fee to go to said National Association. For each violation of this requirement a fine of \$100 shall be imposed, together with suspension of the horse until paid, and no horse shall be thus recorded by a name that has been recorded for another horse. (6-4) A horse having once been named, shall not afterwards start in a race on any associate course, without a name, nor under a different name, unless the foregoing requirements have been complied with. (6-7)

#### 2. A GREEN HORSE.

A green horse is one that has never trotted or paced for a premium or money, either double or single. (55)

#### 3. A HORSE'S AGE.

The age of a horse shall be reckoned from the first day of January of the year of foaling. (53)

**RACES AND CONDITIONS DEFINED.****4. PUBLIC RACE.**

Any contest for a purse, premium, stake or wager, or involving admission fees, on any course and in the presence of a judge or judges, shall constitute a public race. (42)

**5. DISTANCE NOT SPECIFIED.**

When a race is made and no distance specified, it shall be restricted to the following distances, viz: One mile and repeat; mile heats, best 3 in 5; two miles and repeat, or three miles and repeat, and may be performed in harness, to wagon, or under the saddle, the distance and mode of going to be named by the party accepting the race. [57]

**6. "IN HARNESS."**

When a race is made to go "in harness" it shall be construed to mean that the performance shall be to a sulky. (59)

**7. "GO AS THEY PLEASE."**

Races so made shall be in harness, to wagon, or under the saddle, as the owner of the horse may choose; but no change in the mode of going shall be made after the horses appear on the track. (58)

**8. HORSES SOLD WITH ENGAGEMENTS.**

No seller of a horse with his engagements has the power to strike him out of a race, but in case of private sale, a written acknowledgement of the parties is necessary to entitle the buyer the benefits of this rule.

When a horse is sold with his engagements all penalties thereafter growing out of said engagements shall attach to the horse and to his purchasers; provided that full information of such engagements be given by the seller in the published conditions, if the sale is to the highest bidder, or in a written bill of sale if the sale is private, and that he furthermore without delay notify each association where the horse is engaged, of the date of sale, to whom sold, and that under this rule he claims exemption from further liability for said engagements. [61-1, 3]

**9. MATCH RACES.**

In all match races these rules shall govern, unless the contrary be expressly stipulated and assented to by the member over whose course the race is to come off. (11)

**10. "PLAY OR PAY."**

In all matches made to come off over the course of any member, the parties shall place the amount of the match in

the hands of the stakeholder, one day before the event (Sunday omitted) is to come off, at such time and place as the member upon application may determine, and the race shall then become "play or pay." (12)

### ELIGIBILITY.

#### 11. ENTRIES THAT CANNOT START.

As many horses may be entered by one party, or as many horses trained in the same stable as may be desired, but only one that has been owned or controlled wholly or partly by the same person or persons, or trained in the same stable within ten days preceeding the race, can start in any race of heats. (8-1)

#### 12. COLTS AND FILLIES.

All colts and fillies shall be eligible alike to all premiums and stakes, for animals of their age unless specially excluded by the conditions imposed. (54)

#### 13. TIME DISQUALIFICATION.

Unless otherwise specified in the published conditions, a horse shall not be eligible to start in any race that has beaten the time advertised, in whole seconds, at the same distance or pro rata for a longer distance, prior to the closing of the entries in the race. Fractions of a second though considered in determining and recording the time made, are not a bar in making entries. [5-1, 2]

### ENTRIES.

#### 14. TIME OF CLOSING.

Entries for stakes and purses for horses to be named at the post shall close at the hour fixed for the race, and those for purses and premiums at 11 o'clock p. m. of the day mentioned, unless otherwise specified. (2-3)

#### 15. HOW MADE.

All entries must be made in writing, signed by the person making the same, or by some one authorized in his behalf; and, within the time appointed for closing, they must be addressed and forwarded according to the published conditions, or deposited with the Secretary or other person authorized to receive them. (2-1)

#### 16. WHAT TO CONTAIN.

An accurate and sufficient description of each entry will be required, such as shall identify the animal, and embrace the following particulars. (6-1)

1. The NAME of every horse shall be correctly and plainly written. (6-4)

2. The COLOR shall always be given and when necessary to identification the MARKS shall be stated. (6-2)

3. It shall be distinctly stated whether the entry be a stallion, mare or gelding. (6-3)

4. The name of the sire and dam, if known must be given in all cases, and when unknown it shall be so stated in the entry. (6-3)

5. The residence and post office address, in full, of the person or persons in whose name an entry is made must be given. (7-1)

6. If the nominator is not the owner, he shall state the name and residence of the owner with the nomination. (7-2)

#### 17. HORSE'S NAME CHANGED.

If a horse has ever trotted in a public race, the last name under which he or she trotted shall be given with the entry. When the name of a horse has been changed within two years, each name that he has borne during that time must be given, and if a horse without a name has ever trotted in a public race, mention must be made in the entry of a sufficient number of his most recent performances to enable interested parties to identify the animal: *provided*, that it shall not be necessary to furnish any one association or proprietor with the same record of performances the second time during the season, [6-5]. Whoever violates the provisions of this rule shall be fined \$100 and he and the horse shall be suspended until the fine is paid. [6-4]

#### 18. NAMES NOT ALLOWED.

In entries and nominations made after 1875, the words "no name" shall not be received as a name; neither shall such descriptive words as "bay horse," "gray mare" "unknown," etc., be allowed as names, under penalty of a fine not to exceed the entrance fee, to be imposed on the member who violates this restriction. But this restriction shall not apply to any horse having obtained a record previous to 1876 under the name of "Unknown." [6-6]

#### 19. PEDIGREE NOT GIVEN, OR FALSE.

If the requirement as to pedigree is not complied with the entry may be rejected; and when the pedigree is given, it shall be stated by the member with the publication of the entry, and if the pedigree or record of a horse be falsely stated, for the purpose of deception, the guilty party may be fined, suspended, or expelled, by order of the Board of Review. [6-3]

## 20. DOUBLE TEAMS.

In entering double teams the entry must contain the name and description of each horse as is provided for entering a single horse. [6-8]

## 21. GIVING FALSE NAME OR RESIDENCE.

Whoever shall falsely state the name or residence of any person in whose name an entry is made, for the purpose of deception, may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100 or by suspension or expulsion, and the entry may be ruled out with forfeiture of entrance money. (7-1).

## 22. ENTRY FOR DISQUALIFIED OWNER.

Whoever shall enter any animal of which he is not the owner, in any race, and shall not state the name and residence of the owner, when the owner is under disqualification, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$100. [7-2]

## 23. WHEN ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED

All entries not actually received by the member as aforesaid, at the hour of closing, shall be ineligible, except entries by letter bearing postmark not later than the day of closing, or entries notified by telegraph, the telegram to be actually received at the office of sending at or before the hour of closing, such telegram to state the color, sex, and name of the horse, and the class to be entered in, also to give the name and residence of the party making the entry. [2-2]

## 24. ENTRANCE FEES.

Unless otherwise specified, the entrance fee shall be ten per cent of the purse.

## 25. LIABILITY FOR FEES.—DEATH OF HORSE.

All entries shall be governed by the published condition and shall be bound for the entrance fee regardless of any proposed deviation from such conditions, [3-3] All engagements and obligations for entrance fees, shall be void upon death of either party or horse, so far as they effect deceased party or horse, but forfeits and matches made "play or pay" shall not be effected by the death of a horse. (10)

## 26. WHEN PAYMENT REQUIRED.

Nominations for premiums may be rejected unless accompanied by the entrance money, and no sweepstakes nominations shall be privileged to compete unless the payments have been made according to the conditions. [2-4]

## 27. SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF FEES.

Any person failing to pay his entrance fees, or in stake races his declaration, forfeit, or entrance, may, together with his horse or horses, be suspended until they are paid in full, with the addition of ten per cent penalty and interest at six per cent per annum, until paid, the penalty and percentage and interest to go to the National Association [3-1]. No suspension for non-payment of dues as aforesaid shall be lawful unless ordered within one week of the close of the meeting and no suspension shall be imposed for non-payment of such dues contracted in a class wherein the horse was permitted to start, and in case when the member has applied for membership subsequent to the closing of its entries, such suspension shall be unlawful unless notice of intended membership has been given prior to the closing of the entries. [3-2]

## 28. COLLUSION PUNISHED.

Any member who shall make a collusive arrangement to allow a nominator privileges different from those allowed by the terms of the race to other entries in the same class, shall, upon satisfactory evidence thereof being produced to the Board of Review, be held to forfeit to this association the amount of the purse in which the collusive arrangement was made, one half to go to the informant upon recovery of the same, and upon a second conviction of a like character, the member shall be expelled. (3-3)

## 29. FRAUDULENT ENTRIES, ETC.

Whoever shall make a fraudulent entry of a horse, or disguise a horse with intent to conceal its identity, or shall be in any way concerned in such a transaction shall be expelled [14-1], and whoever shall paint or disguise a horse so as to represent another horse, or shall knowingly enter a horse in a class where he does not belong, shall forfeit the entrance money and be ruled out, and the guilty party and horse may be suspended or expelled, or they may be fined not to exceed one-half the amount of the purse with suspension until the fine is paid. [14-2]

## 30. REWARD.

A reward of \$50 will be paid to the person who shall first give information leading to the detection and conviction of any fraudulent entry and of the parties thereto, to be paid out of the funds of The National Association by the Treasurer, upon the decision and order of the Board of Review: *provided*, that this shall not be constructed to extend protection to courses outside of this Association. [15-1]



**31. RACES FILLED.**

Unless otherwise specified, a race shall be filled if three or more entries have been made and there are two to start. [4-1]

**32. LIST OF ENTRIES.**

The Secretary or other authorized person shall prepare a list of the entries as soon as practical after they close, for inspection of parties interested, and for publication. Such list shall contain such information as is necessary for the enlightenment of the general public and the parties to the race. (2-5)

**PREPARATION FOR THE RACES.****33. OFFICERS OF THE COURSE.**

The Officers of the Course shall be as follows:

1. Three Judges of the Race.
2. One Distance Judge.
3. One Clerk of the Course.

**34. SELECTION OF JUDGES.**

The presiding officer or manager of the member, in every race or exhibition, shall choose or authorize the selection of three persons understanding these rules of racing, and otherwise competent, to act as Judges for the day or race [25-1]. In all heat races those in authority shall also select one Distance Judge, and in case they fail to make such selection the same may be done by the judges of the race [27-1, 2], and said judges, while presiding, or those in authority, may appoint one or more Patrol Judges and Timers whenever they deem it advisable. [26] [27-2]

**35. WHO ELIGIBLE AS JUDGE.**

No one who is under penalty of suspension or expulsion, or has any interest in the result of a race or any horse therein, or any bet dependent thereon, shall be eligible to act as judge of a race. And if any person who is thus disqualified shall, intentionally and deceptively violate this restriction, he shall upon conviction thereof by the Board of Appeals, be adjudged guilty of a dishonorable act, for which he shall be expelled from every course in this association [25-2]

**36. CLERK OF THE COURSE.**

Each member shall furnish a competent person, known as Clerk of the Course, to make the record required of the race, and who shall at their request assist the judges in assigning the positions of the horses at the start, in weighing their riders and drivers and in placing the horses at the finish of the heat,

and other similar duties, whenever requested by them to do so. He shall also note the time when the heats are finished and shall notify the judges or ring the bell at the expiration of the time allowed between the heats. [Art. 1-1, 2]

### 37. HORSES DRAWN.

A horse may be drawn by notice by telegraph or in writing, given to the President, Secretary, or proprietor of the course, on or before 7 o'clock p. m. of the day preceeding the race, [Sunday excepted] and after such notice the horse shall be ineligible to start in the race [17-1] Horses shall not be drawn at any other time except by permission of the judges, but in no case shall the drawing of a horse absolve the nominator, or other person held for the same, from the payment of entries that are drawn. When a party has two or more entries in a race he shall elect which horse he will start, and give a like notice of the decision. Whoever violates this rule may be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or both he and the horse may be suspended or expelled. [17-1, 2]

### 38. PROTESTS.

Whenever information of an improper entry or act prohibited or punishable under these rule is obtained, [16-7] or it is thought that a horse or party is not eligible to take part in a race, a protest may be made, verbally if before or during the race; but it shall be reduced to writing, and shall contain at least one specific charge, and when required, a statement of the nature of the evidence upon which it is based, and all protests shall be filed with the judges, or member, before the close of the meeting; and the protesting party shall be allowed to file additional charges with the evidence. (16-1)

### 39. ANSWER OF PROTEST.

In every case of protest the judges shall require the rider or driver, and the owner or owners, if present, to immediately answer the protest under oath, and in case of their refusal to do so, the horse shall not be allowed to start or continue in that race, but shall be declared ruled out with forfeiture of entrance money. [16-2] If however, a protest is presented before or during a race, and the parties refuse to make the prescribed oath, if the judges believe the refusal is designed to favor a fraud, they may require the horse under protest to start or continue in the race. (16-5)

### OATH.

The oath required in answer to protest shall be in the following form, to wit:

1.....of.. .....in the County  
of.....State of. ....on oath  
depose and say that I am the .....of the  
.....called.....the same entered  
in a purse for horses that have never trotted better than.....  
.....minutes and.....seconds, to be trotted  
this day on this course, and the same that has been protested,  
and to which protest this affidavit is in answer, hereby declare  
and affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief said  
before-mentioned horse is eligible to start or compete in the  
race aforesaid; and that I fully believe all the provisions and  
conditions required in the rules and regulations for the gov-  
ernment of trials of speed over this course were fully and  
honestly complied with in making the entry aforesaid.

Given under my hand at.....this.....  
day of.....A. D. 188 .

.....—.....  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this.....  
day of.....A. D. 188 .

.....  
*Justice of the Peace.*

[NOTE.—In the absence of a Justice of the Peace, if this  
oath be administered by an officer of the association, or one of  
the Judges of the race, it will be considered sufficient for the  
purposes of the National Association.] [16-9]

#### 40. GOING UNDER PROTEST.

Whenever a party shall make the answer above required,  
unless the judges find evidence sufficient to warrant them in  
excluding the horse from the race, they shall allow him to  
start or continue in the race under protest, and such premium  
as may be won by that horse, if any, shall be retained for a  
sufficient period of time, say three weeks, to allow the parties  
interested a chance to sustain the allegations of the protest, or  
to furnish information that will warrant the investigation of  
the matter by the member or the Board of Appeals, but if the  
said period of three weeks elapse without action being taken  
to sustain the protest or furnish the information, the member  
may proceed as if no such protest had been made. (16-3)

#### 41. WITHDRAWING PROTESTS.

No protest shall be withdrawn or surrendered before the  
expiration of the three weeks without the consent of the mem-  
ber, and in case such consent be given with a corrupt motive  
to favor any party who is, or may be affected by the same, the  
member so giving the consent shall be expelled from all the  
privileges of this association. (16-7).

## 42. FALSE PROTESTS.

Whoever protests a horse falsely and without cause, or merely with intent to embarrass a race, shall be fined not exceeding \$100, or suspended or expelled. (16-6)

## 43. POSTPONEMENTS.

In case of unfavorable weather or other unavoidable cause, either before or after a race has commenced, any member shall have the power to postpone upon giving notice thereof, to the next fair day and good track, Sunday omitted. But except in stake races, no postponement shall be allowed beyond the last day of the week in which the member has limited its meeting, and in any class that has not been started by four o'clock p. m. of the last day of the time so limited, the race shall be declared off and the entrance money refunded. (18)

## 44. WEIGHTS.

Each horse starting in a trotting or pacing race for a purse, sweepstakes or match, shall carry weights as follows:

If to wagon or sulky, 150 pounds, exclusive of harness.

If under the saddle, 145 pounds including the saddle and whip. (20-1)

## 45. WEIGHING.

Previous to the starting of any race, the riders or drivers shall weigh in the presence of one or more of the judges, or their assistants, and those who do not weigh bodily the number of pounds they are required to carry in the race, shall make up the deficiency by carrying such substance as the judges may approve of, and such riders or drivers shall also reweigh as they dismount at the close of each heat, and in case they do not bring in with them the required weight, shall be distanced, unless such a decision would be deemed to favor a fraud. (20-2) (28-1)

## 46. ACCIDENTS AND MISTAKES IN WEIGHTS.

Whenever a rider or driver is dismounted by force from his horse or vehicle, after having passed the winning post, if disabled he may be carried to the judges' stand and weighed, and the judges may take the circumstances into consideration and decide accordingly. Whenever there has been no deception on the part of a rider or driver, and the judges shall by mistake or fraud of their own, approve of a weight to be carried which shall be deficient, and the same shall be so carried and brought home, there shall be no penalty for light weight in that heat, but the party shall carry the required weight in all heats after the error is discovered. (20-2)

## 47. WEIGHTS IN HANDICAPS AND MATCHES.

In all handicaps or matches where extra or lesser weights are to be carried, the judges shall carefully examine before starting, whether the riders or drivers or vehicles are of such weights as have been agreed upon or required by the match or handicap, and thereafter the riders and drivers shall be subject to the same penalties and conditions as if they were to carry the weights prescribed in these rules. (21)

## 48. OVERWEIGHTS.

If any rider or driver shall weigh bodily to exceed 20 pounds over the weight prescribed in these rules, or that which is required by the conditions of the race, it shall be announced from the stand before the heat; and if in the opinion of the judges such weight was imposed upon the horse for an improper or fraudulent purpose, they shall have power to substitute another rider or driver of suitable weight, and if they believe the horse has been prejudiced in the race by such overweight, he shall not be allowed to start again or continue in the race, but shall not be distanced but declared ruled out, and all bets on such horse may be declared off. (22)

## 49. LENGTH OF WHIPS.

No rider or driver will be allowed a whip to exceed the following lengths, exclusive of snapper, which may be 3 inches additional: saddle horses, 2 feet 10 inches; sulkies, 4 feet 8 inches; wagons, 5 feet 10 inches; double teams, 8 feet 6 inches; tandem teams, and four-in-hand, unlimited. (23)

**THE RACE.**

## 50. THE JUDGES' STAND.

None but the Judges of the race and their assistants and Clerk of Course or society shall be allowed to remain in the stand during any heat. (24)

## 51. AUTHORITY AND DUTY OF JUDGES.

The judges shall have complete control of the horses about to start or in each race over which they preside, and the riders, drivers, and assistants of the horses. They may require the riders and drivers to be properly dressed, [28] and they shall have authority to determine all questions of fact relating to the race, and decide any matters of difference between parties to the race and such contingent matters as shall arise, not provided for in these rules. But their decisions shall be in strict conformity to these rules and the principles upon which they are founded. They shall have the power to inflict

the fines and penalties prescribed in these rules, and shall rigidly enforce the same [25] and in the absence of other provisions, they shall have the power to punish by fine not exceeding \$100, or by suspension or expulsion, any person who shall fail to obey their orders or these rules. (26)

## 52. CALLING THE HORSES.

Unless otherwise provided, all races shall be started at 2 o'clock, p. m. from April 1st to September 15th, and after that date at 1 o'clock, p. m., until the season closes. (56) The judges shall be in the stand at least 15 minutes before the time announced for the starting of the race, and at ten minutes previous to the time announced for the race or heat to come off, they shall ring the bell or otherwise notify the parties to appear for the race or heat. (28-1, 2) As soon as the horses are thus called, each rider or driver shall immediately prepare for the race or heat and appear at the stand ready for the start, [28-2] and no rider or driver shall cause any unnecessary delay after the horses are called up, either by neglecting to prepare for the race in time, or failing to come for the word or otherwise; (29-1) and thereupon the track shall be vacated by all other horses at once so as to give those engaged in the race the exclusive right to it until the heat is over. (33-5) Any rider or driver failing to obey this summons may be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$100, or his horses may be ruled out by the judges and considered drawn, but in all stakes and matches a failure to appear promptly at the appointed time shall render the delinquent party liable to forfeit. (28-2)

## 53. IDENTITY ESTABLISHED.

Whenever a nominator is personally unknown to the officers of a course, if required, or if his entry is protested, he shall establish his identity and that of his horse, by sufficient evidence or references, to the satisfaction of the judges or member, and if he shall fail to satisfy the judges in regard to such identity, before or after the start, all pools and bets on such horse may be declared off, which shall be publically announced by them from the stand, and if the identity of such horse shall not be established within twenty-one days thereafter, he shall be barred from winning, and any premium which is withheld from a disqualified man or horse, and which if not distributable under these rules to another entry in the race, shall revert to the member. (7-3)

Any member or any officer of this association may call for information concerning the identity of any horse that is or has been entered on the grounds of a member, and may demand an opportunity to examine such horse with a view to establish his

identity, and if the owner or party controlling such horse shall refuse to afford such information or allow such examination, the horse and the said owner or party may be suspended by order of the member or President or Secretary of this Association. (7-4) Drivers, owners and others shall have the right, at all times, to give information to the judges, of frauds or wrongs perpetrated against the Association, without incurring penalty for such action. (7-3)

#### 54. DECORUM.

Whoever, being the owner, trainer, rider, driver or attendant of any horse, or in anywise connected therewith, or any other person who shall, at any time and in any place, use any improper or offensive language to the officers of an association or a course, or the judges of a race, or shall be guilty of any improper conduct toward such officers, or judges, or persons serving under their orders, such improper language or conduct having reference to acts and things connected with the administration of the course or any race thereon, or if any such person, at any time or place, shall commit an assault or an assault and battery upon any rider or driver who shall ride or drive in a race by order of the judges, or shall threaten to do bodily injury to such substituted rider or driver, or shall address to such rider or driver language outrageously insulting, for or on account of his services as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be punished by expulsion. (46-1, 2)

#### 55. DRAWING FOR POSITION.

As soon as the horses appear on the track the judges shall draw for their positions in the race, and place them accordingly, and thereupon notify each rider or driver of the position to which he has been assigned. (28)

#### 56. SCORING.

When a start shall not be satisfactory to the judges, if the word is not given, at the tap of the bell or other signal, all of the horses in the race shall immediately be turned and jog back for a fresh start. (29-) After the first scoring the judges shall select one of the contending horses to score by, the pole horse being preferred when suitable, and in scoring each horse shall keep the position to which he has been assigned. And if any rider or driver shall hold back or come up in advance of the horse selected to score by, he may be fined not less than \$5 or more than \$50, or the judges may not only start the race or give the word without regard to the position or absence of the offending parties, and may fine such offender not exceeding \$100, or punish him by suspension not exceeding one year, and the fine imposed collected at once. (29-2, 4)

## 57. PASSING TO THE LEFT.

The rule of the track is that all horses, in meeting, shall pass to the left. (33-4)

## 58. SPONGING.

No driver shall be allowed to sponge out his horse or horses oftener than once in five times scoring. (29-3)

## 59. STARTING.

No standing starts shall be given. When the judges desire to send the horses off they shall give the starting word "Go" from their stand (29-5), and after such word is given there shall be no recalling, and all of the horses shall be deemed to have started in a race when the word is given in the first heat, provided, however, that if the judges shall give a signal for recall in any heat through error, after having given the word, distance shall be waived in that heat, except for foul driving. (29-1)

## 60. HORSES BREAKING.

When any horse or horses shall break from their gait in trotting or pacing, their rider or driver shall at once pull them to the gait at which they were to go in the race, and if any party shall fail to comply with this requirement, and shall come out ahead, the heat shall be given to the next best horse, and in any case all other horses shall be placed ahead of him in that heat, and the judges may distance the offending horse (30-1) but a horse breaking at or near the score shall be subject to no greater penalty than on any other part of the track. (30-5) Offenders under this rule may be fined not to exceed \$100, or by suspension not exceeding one year. (30-1)

## 60. GAINS IN BREAKING.

Should the rider or driver comply with the provisions of the last rule and a horse should gain by a break, besides the other penalties that may be imposed for running, twice the distance so gained shall be taken from him at the coming out. [30 2]

## 62. REPEATED BREAKING.

In any trotting race if a horse repeatedly breaks, runs or paces or performs in a mixed gait while another horse is trotting, the judges shall punish the horse so offending by placing him last in the heat, or by distancing him, and to better determine what breaks are made during the progress of a heat, it shall be the duty of one of the judges to call out every break, designating by colors or name the horse making it, and the character of the break, and the judge or an assistant shall make a note of the same in writing. (30-3, 4)



## 63. POSITIONS AND CONDUCT ON THE TRACK

A leading horse is entitled to any part of the track, except after selecting his position on the home stretch; but he shall not change from right to left or from the inner to the outer side of the track during any part of a heat when another horse is so near him that in altering his position he compels the horse behind him to shorten his stride, or causes the rider or driver of such other horse to pull him out of his stride; neither shall any rider, driver or horse, cross, jostle or strike any other horse, rider or driver, nor swerve, or "carry him out" "sit down in front of him," or do any other act which constitutes what is popularly known as helping or which shall impede the progress of another horse nor shall any horse passing a leading horse take his track so soon after getting the lead as to cause the horse passed to shorten his stride. (29-10)

## 64. THE HOMESTRETCH.

In coming out on the homestretch the foremost horse or horses shall keep the positions first selected, or be liable to be distanced, and any horse shall be allowed to pass another on the inside or anywhere on the stretch when there is sufficient room to do so without interfering with other horses. And any party interfering to prevent another horse from so passing, shall be distanced, and if any horse in attempting to pass another on the home stretch should at any time cross or swerve so as to impede the progress of the horse behind him he shall not be entitled to win the heat. (29-8, 9)

## 65. PENALTIES.

Whoever violates the provisions of Rules 63 and 64 shall be punished by having his horse placed behind all of the unoffending horses in that heat and if the judges believe the impropriety was intentional the horse may be distanced, and the rider or driver may be fined not to exceed the amount of the purse or stake contested for, or may be suspended or expelled. (29-11) No warning shall be necessary on the part of the judges before inflicting the fines or penalties for violation of such rules. (29-8, 9)

## 66. DISMOUNTING.

After each heat, riders or drivers shall come to the starting stand and shall not dismount or leave their vehicles without permission of the judges, but a rider or driver thrown or taken by force from his horse or vehicle shall not be considered as having so dismounted. (20-2)

## 67. COMPLAINTS.

All complaints by riders and drivers of any foul riding or driving, or other misconduct, must be made at the termination

of the heat, and before the rider or driver dismounts or leaves his vehicle. (45) And no complaint of foul shall be noticed by the judges except from the owners, riders, drivers in the race, and the authorized distance and patrol judges. (28-4)

#### 68. PULLING.

If the judges believe that a horse is being or has been "pulled," or has been ridden or driven in other respects improperly, with a design to prevent him from winning a heat or place that he was evidently able to win, and that such act was done on the part of the rider or driver for the purpose of throwing the race, or to perpetrate or aid a fraud, they shall have power to substitute a competent and reliable rider or driver for the remainder of the race, who shall be paid ten per cent of the amount awarded the horse in the race, provided the said substituted rider or driver shall better the position of the horse in the race, which shall be paid by the member, and the member may retain the amount paid, if any, from the purse which said substituted rider or driver may win: and any professional rider or driver who, without good and sufficient reason, refuses to be so substituted, may be fined not to exceed the amount of the purse or stake competed for, or he may be expelled, by order of the judges and upon approval of the Board of Appeals; and the judges may declare such heat void, if it be a deciding heat of the race, and if the result and circumstances of the race confirm their belief, the rider or driver so removed may be expelled by the judges. If the owner, or person or persons controlling the offending horse shall be a party or parties to such fraud, he or they may be punished by a similar fine, or he or they with the horse, may be expelled. [28-5]

#### 69. LOUD SHOUTING, ETC.

Any rider or driver guilty of any loud shouting or making other improper noise, or, of making improper use of the whip during the pendency of a heat, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$25, or by suspension during the meeting. (47)

#### 70. FOULS AND FRAUDS.

If any act or thing shall be done by any owner, rider, driver, or their horse or horses, during a race or in connection therewith, which these rules define or warrant the judges in deciding to be fraudulent or foul (48-1), or any owner, trainer, driver, or attendant of a horse, or other person, shall be guilty of any act of a fraudulent nature, or of any unprincipled conduct tending to debase the character of the trotting turf in the estimation of the public (48-2), the judges shall have pow

if no special provision is made in these rules to meet the case, to fine in the sum of \$100 or less, or suspend or expel the offender, and in case of foul riding or driving they shall distance the offending horse, unless they believe such action shall favor a fraud (48), or if any such person shall be found guilty of dosing or tampering with a horse engaged or entered in any race, or in any way concerned in such a transaction (14-1), such person shall be expelled, and they may declare all pools and bets off in cases of fraud, and no appeal shall be allowed from their decision in this respect. (26)

#### 71. TIME IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

In case of accident ten minutes shall be allowed, but the judges may allow more time when deemed necessary and proper. (34)

#### 72. COLLISIONS.

In case of collision and break down, whether willful or otherwise, the party causing the same may be distanced, and if the judges find that the collision was intentional or designed to aid a fraud, the driver in fault shall be forthwith suspended or expelled, and his horse may be distanced, but if necessary to defeat fraud, the judges shall direct the offending horse to start again, but none but the offending horse shall be distanced in such a heat, except for foul driving.

If the judges in a concluding heat find that a collision involved a fraudulent object, they may declare that heat void. (35)

#### 73. DISTANCES.

In all races of heats, the Distance Stand shall be the following distance from the wire or winning post:

Mile heats 80 yards.

Mile heats, 3 in 5, 100 yards.

Two-mile heats, 150 yards.

Three-mile heats, 220 yards.

In heats of not over one mile, wherein eight or more horses start, the distance shall be increased one-half but in any heat wherein the number of starters is reduced to less than eight the ordinary distance shall be restored. (37-1)

#### 74. HORSES DISTANCED.

All horses whose heads have not reached the distance stand as soon as the leading horse reaches the winning post, shall be declared distanced and out of the race, except in cases otherwise provided for, or the punishment of the leading horse by setting him back for running, when it shall be left to the discretion of the judges, and if in any heat a horse shall distance all competitors, the race will then be completed. (37-2, 3)

## 75. DISTANCE AND PATROL JUDGES.

The distance and patrol judges shall remain at their posts during the heats, and immediately after the close of each they shall repair to the judges' stand and report the horses that are distanced and all foul or improper conduct, if any has occurred under their observation, but in the absence of a Distance Judge or on his failure to act, the judges of the race shall determine what horses are distanced. (27-1, 2)

## 76. WHEN NO DISTANCE.

In any heat which shall be won by a horse which has been protested, there shall be no distance to all other horses, except for fouls defined in Rule 70. (16-4)

## 77. TIME.

In every public race (39), the two leading horses shall be timed separately (40-1), [39-2], the time being taken from the pole horse or the horse selected to score by, (40-3) and if the heat is awarded to either of said horses, his time only shall be announced and be a record or bar, as the case may be, (40-1). The time so taken shall be the official time only, and shall be recorded and announced in conformity with these rules, and should the winning horse afterwards be ruled out of the race for fraud or ineligibility, he shall retain the record or bar acquired by the time so announced. (40-1) [28-1]

## 78. TIME IN DEAD HEATS.

A dead heat shall be counted in the race and shall be considered a heat which is undecided only as between the horses making it, and one that is lost to all other horses contending therein; and in case of a dead heat the time shall constitute a record or bar for the horses making the dead heat (32-1), and if for any other cause the heat is not awarded to either of the leading horses, it shall be awarded to the next best horse, and no time shall be given out by the judges or recorded against either horse, and the judges may waive the application of the distance rule in that heat except for foul driving. (40-2)

## 79. TIMING.

In every public race, it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Race, or person appointed to assist them in that respect, to accurately take the time of each heat, which shall be placed in the record, and no unofficial time shall be announced or admitted to the record, but in any case involving alleged suppression of time, or false announcement of time, nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the Board of Review as to the evidence admissible.

In any case of an alleged error in the record announcement

or publication of the time made by a horse in a public race, the time so questioned shall not be changed to favor said horse or owner, except on the sworn statement of the judges and timers who officiated in the race. (39-1, 2, 3)

#### 80. TIME A RECORD.

A record can only be made in a public race, the horse to trot or pace a full mile according to rule, and the time must be taken by at least two timers selected for the purpose, and the record of their names as well as the time must be kept. (43-1)

#### 81. TIME A BAR.

Time otherwise taken, at fairs and on any track, whether short or not, shall be known as a *bar*, and shall constitute a bar the same as if regularly made over a track that was full measurement.

Any public race at a less distance than one mile and exceeding a half mile, shall be regarded as *irregular*, and time made in any such race shall create a *bar*.

Time heretofore made on non-association tracks shall be records or bars, as the case be, the same as if made over association tracks, and if it should appear to the Board of Appeals, upon investigation, that any record was fraudulently obtained it shall be declared not a record, but a *bar*.

#### 82. TIME NOT A BAR.

Time made under the saddle, or on snow or ice, as well as time made when two or more horses are harnessed together, shall constitute a bar for races of the same character, but shall not be a bar for races of a different character.

#### 83. SUPPRESSION OF TIME.

Any horse winning a heat or making a dead heat in any public race wherein there was any intentional suppression of time or misrepresentation either in the record or the announcement of the time of any heat in the race, together with all the parties implicated in the fraud, shall by operation of the rules, be henceforth disqualified from the right to compete on the grounds of a member, which disqualification may be removed only by order of the Board of Review, when, upon investigation the board shall believe that the constructive fraud was not premeditated, but only then upon restitution or return to the custody of the Treasurer of this association, of any premiums that under any circumstances have been awarded such horse on the grounds of members during the time of disqualification, and upon payment of a fine of \$100 to go to this association, the fine to apply to the horse regardless of any change in

ownership, (41-1). A fine of \$100 shall be imposed upon any member on whose ground this rule shall be violated, one half the fine to be paid the informer, upon recovery, (41-2). And any person who shall as judge or timer be guilty of fraudulent suppression of time in any public race shall be expelled from the courses of all members.

#### 84. ANNOUNCING HEATS.

As soon as they are satisfied with the weights of the riders and drivers, and sufficient time has elapsed to receive the reports of the Distance and Patrol Judges, and the heat has been decided, the result of the heat, (28-3), and the time thereof, shall be publically announced by the judges, except as provided in these rules concerning those heats which are not awarded to either of the leading horses. (39-1)

#### 85. TIME BETWEEN HEATS.

The time between heats shall be as follows: (33-1)

Mile heats, 20 minutes.

Mile heats, 3 in 5, 25 minutes.

Two-mile heats, 30 minutes.

Three-mile heats, 35 minutes.

Four-mile heats, 40 minutes.

After the first heat the horses shall be called five minutes prior to the time of starting. (33-3)

#### 86. RACES "SANDWICHED."

Not more than two races shall be sandwiched, in the performances on one day, but when one race of the two has been finished another may be called on, and when races are sandwiched, the first race shall be trotted out on time as far as practicable. (33-2)

#### 87. POSITIONS IN HEATS.

The horse winning a heat shall take the pole, or inside position, the succeeding heat, and all others shall take the position assigned them in judging the last heat. When two or more horses make a dead heat, the horses shall start for the succeeding heat in the same positions with reference to the pole that they occupied at the finish of the dead heat. (29-7) And when either of the horses making the dead heat would have terminated the race had he won the dead heat, only the horses making the dead heat shall start again. (32-2)

#### 88. RULED OUT HORSES.

In heats of one, two, three, or four miles, a horse not winning one heat in three, shall not start for the fourth, and in heats,

best three in five, a horse not winning a heat in the first five shall not start for the sixth, unless such horses have made a dead heat, but shall be considered as ruled out, and when ten or more horses start in a race, every horse not distanced shall have the right to compete until the race is completed, subject however to the other penalties in these rules. (31)

#### 89. TROTting AFTER DARK.

No heat shall be trotted when it is so dark that the gait of the horses cannot be plainly seen by the judges from the stand, but all such races shall be continued by the judges to the next fair day (omitting Sunday) at such hour as they shall designate, and this rule shall apply to all purses, matches and stakes, unless otherwise agreed between the parties and the member. (19-1, 2)

#### 90. WINNING HORSES.

A horse must win a majority of the heats which are required by the conditions of race, to be entitled to the purse or stakes, and unless otherwise provided in the published conditions of the race, a horse distancing all competitors in a heat will conclude the race and shall receive the entire purse or stakes contended for. (36-1) (37-3)

#### 91. OTHER HORSES PLACED.

When more than one horse remains in the race entitled to be placed at the finish of the last heat, (36-2) their rank shall be determined according to the positions assigned them in the different heats, viz: A horse winning two heats, better than one winning one; a horse having won one heat, better than one only making a dead heat; a horse winning one or two heats and making a dead heat, better than one winning the same number of heats and not making a dead heat; a horse winning a heat or making a dead heat and not distanced in the race, better than a horse that has not won a heat or made a dead heat; a horse that has been placed second in one heat, better than one that has been placed third in any number of heats, and likewise as to third, fourth. etc., places, and the premiums shall be awarded according to the rank of the horses so determined, (36-4) and when two or more horses appear in equal rank they shall share equally in the premiums won by them, (36-5) and unless otherwise specified in the published conditions, should there be a premium for which no horse has won and maintained a specified place, the same shall go to the winner, provided however that the number of premiums awarded shall not exceed the number of horses that started in the race, (36-2) and in case the above provisions shall not be

specific as to second, third, etc., money, the judges of the race shall make the awards, according to the principles of these rules, and their best judgment. (36-6)

#### 92. RANK OF DISTANCED HORSES.

Horses distanced in the first heat of a race shall be equal, but horses that are distanced in any subsequent heat shall rank as to each other in the order of the positions to which they were entitled at the start of the heat in which they were distanced. (38)

#### 93. PURSES TO RULED OUT HORSES.

A horse ruled out, under Rules 87 and 88, shall be entitled to a share of the purse or premium according to his rank at the close of his last heat. (31, 32-3)

#### 94. NO PURSE FOR A WALK OVER.

No purse will be awarded for a walk over, but in cases where only one horse entered for a purse shall appear on the course, he shall be entitled to his own entrance money and to one half of that received from the other entries for the same purse. But this rule shall not apply to stakes and forfeits. (9)

#### 95. MATCHES AGAINST TIME.

When a horse is matched against time it shall be proper to allow any other horse to accompany him in the performance, but not to be harnessed or in any way attached to him, and unless stipulated to the contrary, he shall be allowed three trials, and the trials shall all be on the same day, with the same time between them as is allowed between heats, at similar distances, and there shall be no recall after the word is given. (60-1, 2)

#### 96. WITHHOLDING PREMIUMS.

If before a premium has been paid, the member shall receive any information tending in his judgment to establish that the entry was fraudulent or ineligible, they may withhold such premium without any formal protest, and if the eligibility of the horse is not established within three weeks he shall then be barred from winning unless the case be appealed or referred to the Board of Appeals. A premium withheld under this rule shall be sent to the Treasurer of the National Association awaiting the result of the investigation. (16-8)

#### 97. PREMIUMS WRONGFULLY OBTAINED.

Any person obtaining a purse or stake through fraud or error shall surrender or pay it to the National Association, upon



demand by the member or President or Secretary of this Association, or by order of the Board of Appeal if within one year, or he with all parties implicated in the wrong and the horse or horses, shall be suspended until such demand is complied with, and such purse or stake shall be awarded to the party entitled to the same. (13)

#### 98. FAILURE TO PAY PREMIUMS.

Whenever it is made to appear to the President of the National Association upon complaint made, that a member has failed to pay premiums won, for more than ten days after the same are due, he shall order such member to be suspended until such premiums paid or deposited with the Treasurer of the National Association to be paid out by it. (Art. 7-3)

#### 99. FINES.

All persons who have been fined under these rules, unless they pay the same on the day when imposed, shall be suspended until they are paid or deposited with the Treasurer of the National Association. All fines collected by members shall be reported and paid by them immediately to the National Association. (49) Any member failing to report and make returns for fines collected shall be liable to a fine to be imposed by the Board of Review. (Art. XVII-1, 2)

#### 100. SUSPENSION DEFINED.

Whenever the penalty of suspension is prescribed in these rules, if applied to a horse it shall be construed to mean, a disqualification during the time of suspension to compete in any race, and if to a person to mean a conditional withholding of all right or privileges to compete either directly or indirectly in any manner, or to make an entry, or to ride, drive, train or assist on the course and grounds of any member of the Association, but this provision shall not be construed to relieve any nominator of a horse so disqualified from the payment of the entry fee thus contracted, without any right to compete in the race, unless the suspension is removed or the claim involved therein is provided for in accordance with the rules and regulations, and provided further that no horse shall have the right to compete while owned or controlled wholly or in part by a suspended person, and that any suspended person who shall ride or drive in a race on the grounds of a member while the suspension remains in force and unprovided for, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offense, one-half of such fine to go to the informant upon conviction and recovery. (51-1) The suspension or expulsion of a member of a member shall include the track occupied by such member as its property. (Art. 11-3)

## TROTTING RULES.

## 101. EXPULSION DEFINED.

Whenever the penalty of expulsion is prescribed in these rules, it shall be construed to mean unconditional exclusion and disqualification from any participation in the privileges and uses of the course and grounds of any member. (51-3)

## 102. LIMITATIONS.

If no limit is fixed in an order of suspension, and none is given in the rule applicable to the case, the penalty shall be considered as limited to the season in which the order was issued. (51-2)

In case of the death of either the party or horse, all engagements except forfeits and matches made play or pay, including obligations for entrance fees, shall be void. (10) All suspensions imposed upon horses for the non-payment of entrance fees shall be barred by limitation, at the expiration of six years from the date of their imposition, as per the records of the Association; but such release of a horse shall not operate as a release to the owner or person who was suspended with the horse. (51-7)

After any member has been suspended or expelled, or has allowed its membership to expire, and has not been restored or renewed to membership for a period of three continuous years, the Board of Review may order that all unremoved suspensions for unpaid entrance dues imposed by such member, shall be cancelled on the records of this Association. (XI-2)

## 103. OFFICIAL RECORD.

The Clerk of each course, shall record in the book suited for that purpose, a description of the dress and color worn by each rider or driver, and the weight carried (VIII, 2) and also an account of their races in the form prescribed herein; that is, first, horses entered, and the names of the riders or drivers, next, the starting horses and the positions assigned them, then a record of each heat, giving the position of each horse at the finish, then the official time of each heat, and, at the end, an official summary of the race, giving the drawn, distanced, and ruled out horses, and all protests, fines, penalties, and appeals, if there be any: which book shall be signed by the judges, and shall constitute the official record. (XIII-3)

## 104. REPORT OF RACES.

It shall be the duty of each member to forward by mail, as registered matter, to the Secretary of the National Association, within one week of the close of each meeting, the official record of the meeting or race, said record to contain an of-

ficial summary of each race had at such meeting, giving date, the amount or value of each purse, match or sweepstakes, the full terms and conditions of the race, the list of entries that were received, the positions of the horses in each heat, the drawn, distanced, and ruled out horses, the names of all persons and horses that have been fined, suspended or expelled, together with the amount of the fines, and terms of suspension, the official time of each heat, the names of the judges, and such notes and remarks as are necessary for the understanding of the whole. (XII-4-5)

#### 105. NOTICE OF SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS.

Whenever either of the penalties of suspension or expulsion has been imposed on any horse or person, on the grounds of any association or proprietor holding membership in said National Association, written or printed notice thereof shall immediately be forwarded to the Secretary of said Association, giving the name and residence of the person, and the color, sex, and name of the horse, and stating the offense and the character of punishment, who shall at once transmit the information to each associated course or member; and thereupon the offender thus punished shall suffer the same penalty and disqualification with each and every association and proprietor holding membership in said National Association. When such notices of suspension relate to unpaid entrance dues the notice shall be accompanied by the original entry. And any member allowing their track to be used by an expelled man or horse after actual receipt of such notice, shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding \$100.

#### 106. SUPERVISORS.

The President may employ a trusty man, or men, to visit any trotting meeting or meetings to learn if the rules of the Association are properly observed, and to take the time of the horses in any heat or heats trotted or paced at such meeting. Such supervisor or supervisors shall have authority to inspect the records and the entries in possession of any member when so directed by the President. The report of such supervisor or supervisors as to said matters shall be received by the Board of Review as evidence in any investigation by the Board relating thereto.

Any member or the judges of any member, or any party, thus reported guilty of violating said Rules, shall be by the President reported to said Board.

The power herein authorized to be given to a supervisor, shall vest in each member of the Board of Appeals, by virtue of his office. [XIV]

**REMEDIAL.****108. AUTHORITY OF DISTRICT BOARDS.**

Each of the District Boards shall have jurisdiction on all questions of fraud or other matters relating to the turf, arising in said district. (VII, 8)

**109. AUTHORITY OF BOARD OF REVIEW.**

The Board of Review shall possess the authority conferred upon, and may perform any of the offices and duties which, under the By-Laws and Rules, devolve upon the Board of Appeals. They shall hear all appeals from the decisions and rulings of the District Boards, and they may hear appeals from the decisions and rulings of the judges of any race, and of the several associate members, and they shall pass judgment in each case, from which there shall be no appeal. (VII, 9)

The Board shall examine all evidence of fraud, or any other matter relating to the turf, that is brought before them, and shall take such measures to ascertain the truth or falsity of all charges as they shall deem necessary and proper, and they shall pass judgment in each case; and they shall have authority to fine, suspend, or expel any member who shall refuse or fail to obey the laws of the Association, or the orders of the Board; and any member failing to pay a fine so imposed may be suspended until such fine is paid: *provided*, that such fines shall not in any single case exceed \$100. (VII, 3)

To the Board, through the Secretary, must be addressed in writing all charges against any member of this Association, or other communications intended for their action. (VII, 2)

**110. PENALTIES, MEMBERS MAY REMOVE.**

Appeals may be taken to the associate member in cases of suspension imposed by order of the Judges of a race, or of an officer acting for the member, but members shall not remove or modify any fine imposed by the Judges of a race, nor review any order of expulsion. (52-1) (XVII-1, 2)

**111. COMPROMISE OF PENALTIES.**

No change or compromise shall be made by the judges or member in the manner of punishment prescribed in these rules, but the same shall be strictly enforced, but members may accept compromise settlements of suspended dues, and the penalties in such cases shall be reduced in proportion. (50) No penalty of expulsion for fraud shall be removed or modified after confirmation by the Board of Review, except for error, but expulsion for offenses not fraudulent may be so modified or removed. (51-4)

## 112. RIGHT OF APPEAL.

All decisions and rulings of the Judges of any race, and of the several associations and proprietors belonging to The National Trotting Association, may be appealed to the Board of Review or to a District Board in the proper district, and shall be subject to review by such Board, upon facts and questions involving the proper interpretation and application of these rules: *provided*, that parties to be affected thereby shall be notified as the Board shall direct, of a time and place when such appeal will be acted on, and *provided further*, if the appeal relate to the decision of a race, immediate notice shall have been given to the Judges of the race, of the intention so to appeal. (52-2) ,

## 113. BURDEN OF PROOF.

On an appeal to the Board of Review for removal of expulsion, the burden of proof shall be on the appellant. (51-4) ,

## 114. FEES ON APPEAL.

All petitions, appeals, or applications to be considered by either District Board, shall be lodged with the Secretary of this Association, and shall be accompanied by a payment of \$10 for costs, the costs to go to the National Association ; but no costs shall be charged for supplemental proceedings in the same matter. Neither shall any costs be charged for appeals to, or other proceedings before, the Board of Review. (VII-13)

## 115. TEMPORARY REINSTATEMENT.

Any person who shall appeal from any order suspending him or his horse for non-payment of entrance money or a fine, may deposit the amount claimed with the Treasurer of the National Association, who may thereupon issue a certificate or notice, through the Secretary, temporarily reinstating or relieving the party and his horse from such penalty, subject to the final action of the Board of Appeals, and any person who shall make deposit under this rule, or under protest, shall file with the Secretary of this Association, within sixty days thereafter, a sworn statement of the grounds of appeal or protest, in the absence of which the appeal shall be regarded as, and become void, and the deposit may be administered as a payment applicable to the claim involved. (52-3)

## 116. DEPOSITS TO RELIEVE SUSPENSION.

In any case of deposit with any member of this Association for account of any claim of another member, or on account of any claim of which notice has been furnished from the office of this Association, the deposit shall be forwarded within one

week after the close of the meeting, to the office of this Association, for custody of its treasurer, pending appropriate action thereon; and it shall be the duty of the member receiving any such deposit to notify the Secretary of this association of the same, by telegraph when possible, otherwise by mail, within forty-eight hours from the receipt of such deposit; such deposit shall immediately relieve the suspended person and horse from said suspension. The officer receiving such deposit shall give therefor a duplicate receipt, one of which the depositor shall send by mail to the Secretary of this Association, and the other shall upon presentation to any other member, be conclusive evidence that the suspension mentioned therein has been removed. If the member fails to forward such deposit to the National Association, as required herein, the said member, the track or all of its officers, shall be suspended until the amount is accounted for, together with a penalty of 25 per cent. thereon; and said suspended track shall not be eligible to membership under any organization while said suspension continues. (52-4)

#### 117. RE-HEARINGS.

Re-hearings may be granted by each District Board, for causes which such Board shall deem sufficient, in any matter upon which said District Board has acted, and in such cases new evidence may be introduced; but in appeals to the Board of Review, no new evidence shall be introduced. And in such appeals, the parties may file briefs, and may be heard by argument in writing, and when so heard, the papers in the case may be submitted by order of the President to the several members of the Board, for their action, without requiring them to assemble at a special meeting. In any such case, if a tie shall occur in the vote or decision of the members, the President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall cast the deciding vote. (VII, 14)

# RUNNING RULES.

# AMERICAN RACING RULES.

The figures in brackets at the close of a paragraph refer to the American Racing Rule upon the same subject.

## DEFINITIONS.

### 1. HORSE.

"Horse" includes mare or gelding. (1)

### 2. MAIDENS.

A "maiden" horse is one that has never won a race in any country. Conditions referring to maidens shall mean maidens at the time of the start, unless otherwise specified. (3)

### 3. PURSE.

A "purse" is a sum of money or other price offered for a race. (5)

### 4. SWEEPSTAKES OR STAKE.

A "sweepstakes" is a race, publicly declared open to all complying with its conditions for which the price is the sum of the stakes which the subscribers agree to pay for each horse nominated; and if an additional sum of money, cup, plate, or other reward is offered to the winner, the race is still a sweepstakes, whatever may be the name given to such addition. Three subscribers, unless otherwise stipulated in its conditions, make a sweepstakes, and the race is not void, so long as there is a horse qualified to start. (6)

### 5. PRIVATE SWEEPSTAKES OR MATCH.

A "private sweepstakes," or "match," is one to which no money is added, and which is not publicly advertised previous to the engagement being made. (7)

### 6. HANDICAP.

A "handicap" is a race for which the horses are weighted according to their merits in the estimation of the handicapper for the purpose of equalizing their chances of winning. (8)

### 7. FREE HANDICAP.

A "free handicap" is one in which no liability is incurred for entrance money, stake, or forfeit, until acceptance of the weight allotted, either by direct acceptance or through omission to declare out. (9)



## 8. POST RACE.

A "post race" is one for which the subscribers declare at the usual time before a race for declaring to start, the horse or horses they intend to run, without other limitation of choice than the rules of racing and the conditions of the race prescribe. (9)

## 9. PRODUCE RACE.

A "produce race" is one for which horses are named by whose produce the race is to be run. (11)

## 10. HOW TO ENTER IN PRODUCE RACES.

The produce is entered by entering the dam and sire or sires.

If a mare entered in a produce race drops her foal before the 1st of January, or if she has a dead or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and the entrance money (if any) is returned. (12)

## 11. WALK-OVER.

A "walk-over" is when two horses in entirely different interests do not run for a race or stake.

(a)—Walk-over by any horse entitles him to only one-half of the added money in stakes.

(b)—In purse races, two or more horses in entirely different interest must enter and start, or no race. (13)

## 12. CONDITIONS SUPERSEDE RULES.

The express conditions of a race supersede the rules of racing when they conflict. [14]

## 13. ALLOWANCES MUST BE CLAIMED.

Allowances must be claimed at the time of entry, except when otherwise specified. [18]

## 14. WHEN PURSE ENTRIES CLOSE.

No condition or notice interposing, entries for purse races are to be made at the office of the Clerk of the Course, at the course, by 4 o'clock p. m. of the day previous to the race, or if there be races at the course on that day, within thirty minutes after the last race. [19]

## 15. ENTRANCE MONEY PAID AT TIME OF ENTRY.

The entrance money to a purse [unless otherwise stipulated in its conditions] shall be three per cent. on the whole amount thereof, and must accompany the entry, except for free handicaps, when it must be paid at the time of acceptance of the weight allotted. [19-A]

## 16. HORSE MUST START IF NOT DECLARED.

Every horse entered for a purse must start, unless he should be declared out to the Clerk of the Course by 12 o'clock [noon] the day of the race. [19-C]

## 17. ONE DECLARED ALL DECLARED.

When a party having more than one horse entered in a purse, shall declare one out, he thereby declares all out. [19-D]

## 18. FIVE PER CENT. DECLARATIONS.

Where no entrance fee is required, the declaration must be accompanied by five [5] per cent. of the whole amount of the purse. [19-E]

## 19. DEDUCTION FOR ENTRANCE PAID.

If entrance fee has been paid, it shall be deducted from the declaration fee. [19-G]

## 20. DIVISION OF DECLARATION FEES.

All Declaration fees shall go: 60 per cent. to second horse, and 40 per cent. to third horse, or all to second horse if there be but two starters. [19-H]

## 20. ENTRIES TO SWEEPSTAKES.

If an hour for closing be not designated, entries for sweepstakes may be mailed up to midnight of the day of the closing, provided they are received in time for compliance with every other condition of the race. (22)

## 21. SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TRANSFERABLE.

A person who subscribes to a sweepstakes before the time fixed for naming can transfer the right of entry under any one or more of his subscriptions to any person or persons. (30)

## 22. SUBSCRIPTION OR ENTRY NOT REVOCABLE.

A subscription can not be withdrawn, but an entry of a horse under a subscription may, before the time of closing, be altered by substituting another horse. (35)

## 23. DEATH OF A SUBSCRIBER.

Subscriptions and all entries or rights of entry under them shall not become void on the death of the subscriber.

If either party to a match die, the match is off. (33)

## 24. DEATH OR MISTAKE IN ENTRY.

The death of a horse or a mistake in the entry of a horse, when eligible, does not release the subscriber or transferee from liability for a stake or forfeit. (34)

## 25. ENTRIES NOT VOID BY DEATH.

Entries in purses are not void by death of the nominator. [34]

## 26. ENTRANCE MONEY NOT RETURNABLE.

Entrance money for a purse is not returned on the death of a horse, or his failure to start for any cause whatever. [36]

## 27. WEIGHTS TO BE CARRIED.

The following weights shall be carried when not otherwise specified in the conditions of a race :

### SCALE OF WEIGHT FOR AGE.

DISTANCE	AGE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT	OCT.	NOV. AND DEC.
Half Mile.....	2 years	70	73	76	78	80	82	85	89	92	95	95
	3 "	100	102	103	105	106	107	109	111	112	113	113
	4 "	112	113	115	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
	5 & aged	116	117	119	120	121	120	118	118	118	118	118
Three-quarters Mile.....	2 years	70	73	75	76	76	77	85	94	97	100	100
	3 "	100	103	105	106	106	107	109	111	112	113	113
	4 "	115	115	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
	5 & aged	118	118	119	120	120	120	120	118	118	118	118
One Mile.....	2 years	70	73	74	75	75	75	80	87	92	95	100
	3 "	100	100	102	102	102	103	105	107	108	109	109
	4 "	115	115	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
	5 & aged	120	120	120	121	122	122	120	120	118	118	118
One Mile and a Half.....	2 years									75	78	78
	3 "	100	100	100	100	100	101	103	105	106	107	107
	4 "	116	116	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
	5 "	120	120	121	122	123	122	121	120	120	120	120
Two Miles.....	6 "	121	121	122	123	124	123	122	121	120	120	120
	2 years										75	75
	3 "	95	95	96	97	98	99	101	103	104	105	105
	4 "	115	115	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Two Miles and a Half.....	5 "	121	121	122	123	124	123	122	121	120	120	120
	6 & aged	122	122	123	124	125	124	123	122	121	120	120
	3 years	94	94	95	96	97	98	100	102	103	104	104
	4 "	115	115	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Three Miles.....	5 "	122	122	123	124	125	124	123	122	121	120	120
	6 "	123	123	124	125	126	125	124	123	122	121	121
	3 years	90	93	94	95	96	97	89	101	102	103	103
	4 "	114	115	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Four Miles.....	5 "	121	122	123	124	126	125	124	123	122	121	121
	6 & aged	123	124	125	126	127	126	125	124	123	122	122
	3 years	90	92	93	94	95	96	98	100	101	102	102
	4 "	114	115	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
	5 "	122	123	124	125	127	126	125	124	123	122	122
	6 & aged	123	124	125	127	128	127	126	125	124	123	123

In races of intermediate lengths the weights for the shorter distances are to be carried.

### 28. WEIGHTS EXCLUSIVELY FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

In all races exclusively for two-year-olds, the following scale of weights shall be adopted: From January 1st to May 1st the weight shall be 110 lbs. From May 1st to December 31st the weight shall be 115 lbs.

[No money shall be added to any race exclusively for two-year-olds carrying 115 lbs., longer than a mile]. [45]

### 29. WEIGHTS EXCLUSIVELY FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

In all races exclusively for three-year-olds, the following scale of weights shall be adopted: From January 1st to May 1st the weight shall be 112 lbs. From May 1st to December 31st, shall be 118 lbs. [46]

### 30. SEX ALLOWANCES.

Except in handicaps, and in races where the weights are fixed absolutely in the conditions, fillies two years old, and geldings of all ages, shall be allowed 3 lbs., and mares three years old and upward shall be allowed 5 lbs., before the first of September, and 3 lbs. afterward. [47]

### 31. MISCELLANEOUS.

There shall be no race given for horses three years old and upward, after the first of July, less than six furlongs.

In all heat races there shall be an allowance of 5 lbs. from the scale of weights.

Light welter weights, 28 lbs. added to weight for age.

Heavy welter weights, 40 lbs. added to weight for age.

Feather weights, 75 lbs.

Welter weights shall be 28 lbs., added to weight for age, and in the absence of conditions, shall be the weights for steeplechases and hurdle races. [47-A]

### 32. WEIGHING OUT AND OVERWEIGHT.

Every jockey who is to ride in the race shall weigh at the usual place, unless especially excused by the Judges, or his horse shall be disqualified.

If a jockey intends to carry overweight, exceeding by more than two pounds the weight at which his horse is to run, he must declare the amount of such overweight to the Clerk of the Scales not later than 45 minutes before the time appointed for the race; and the Clerk shall announce or exhibit, in some public manner, the amount of such overweight, with the name or number of the horse.

A horse shall not be qualified to run in a race with more than 5 lbs. overweight.

If a horse carry more than two pounds, which has not been

duly declared, or more than 5 pounds overweight, he is disqualified.

A horse shall not be qualified to start in a race in ordinary or training shoes; if any person starts a horse in shoe, he and the horse may be ruled off. Bar plates may be used by consent of the Judges. [48]

### 33. THE POSITIONS FOR A START.

The starter may place vicious or unruly horses where they can not injure others.

A horse in the hands of the starter shall receive no further care from his attendants. [52]

### 34. RUNNING.

The horse must be started by the jockey. With the sanction of the starter, he may be led to his position. The jockey must not dismount except to set right insecure equipments.

If an accident happens to a rider or his equipments, except while repeating heats, the starter may grant a delay not exceeding fifteen minutes which in extreme cases may be extended by the judges.

During such delay the other jockeys may dismount and their horses be given up to their attendants.

The horses shall be started by a drum or flag. When the starter has started the horses by tap of drum or by the dropping the flag, there shall be no recall.

The starter may give all such orders and take all such measures as are necessary to secure a fair start, and in particular may order the horses to draw up in a line, as far behind the starting post as he thinks necessary.

If the starter allows a start to take place in front of the starting post, the start is void, and the horses must be started again.

### 35. OF AIDS.

No person other than the rider shall be permitted to strike a horse, or attempt by shouting or otherwise, to assist a horse in getting a start, or increase his speed in running any race. Nor shall any person stand in the track to point out a path for the rider, under a penalty of exclusion from the course for either offense; and if such person shall be the owner, trainer, or attendant of such horse, or instigated to the act by either of the said persons, such horse shall be disqualified. (53)

### 36. WHEN A RACE IS TO BE RUN OVER.

If a race has been run by all the horses at wrong weights, or at a less distance, or when a Judge is not in the stand, it

shall be run again at such time as the officers appoint, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes, if the distance to be run is two miles or less, or more than thirty minutes if over two miles. (54)

### 37. CROSSING OR JOSTLING IN THE RACE.

A leading horse is entitled to any part of the course, but if he swerve to either side so as to compel another horse to shorten his stride and to impede him, it is a cross.

A horse which crosses or jostles another so as to impede him is disqualified, whether the cross or jostle happened through the willful or careless riding of the jockey or the swerving of the horse, unless the Judges think that the cross or jostle was wholly caused by the fault of some other horse or jockey, or that the other horse or his jockey was partly in fault.

A horse may be disqualified if his jockey strikes another horse or jockey, and shall be disqualified if he rides either willfully or carelessly, so as to injure another horse, which is in no way in fault. (55)

### 38. EXTENT OF DISQUALIFICATION.

When a horse is disqualified under these rules, every horse in the race belonging wholly or in part to the same owner is also disqualified. (56)

### 39. PENALTY FOR FOUL RIDING.

If the Judges are satisfied that the riding of any race was intentionally foul, or that the jockey was instructed or induced so to ride, all persons guilty of complicity in the offense shall be ruled off the course.

Any one ruled off for a clear case of fraud shall be ruled off for life. (58)

### 40. COMPLAINTS.

The Judges must take notice of acts of foul riding or other questionable transactions on the turf. Complaints under this rule can be received from the owner, trainer, or jockey of the horse alleged to be effected, and must be made to the Judges either before or immediately after the jockeys in the race have passed the scales. Complaints can be made by any person; but on the failure of the complainant to substantiate the charge, the Judges may rule him off. (59)

### 41. HORSE BOLTING.

If a horse leaves the course, he must turn back and run the course from the point at which he left it. (60)

#### 42. RIDER FALLING.

If a rider falls, and another person of sufficient weight ride the horse in from the spot where the rider fell, the horse shall not be disqualified for overweight. (61)

#### 43. WEIGHING IN.

Every jockey must, immediately after pulling up, ride his horse to the place of weighing, and there dismount, after obtaining permission of the Judge, and be weighed by the Clerk of the Scales; provided that if a jockey be prevented from riding to the place of weighing by reason of accident or illness, by which he or his horse is disabled, he may walk or be carried to the scales.

If a jockey does not weigh in, or is short of weight, or is guilty of any fraudulent practice with respect to weight or weighing, or dismounts before obtaining permission, or touches (except accidentally) any person or thing other than his own equipments before weighing in, his horse may be disqualified, and he may be fined or suspended unless he can satisfy the Judges that he was justified by extraordinary circumstances.

No one shall assist the jockey in taking his equipments off his horse except by permission of the Judges.

It is optional for a jockey to weigh out or in with his bridle, and the Clerk of the Scales shall allow one pound for a curb or double bridle, but no weight shall be allowed for a snaffle bridle unless it is put into the scales before the horse is led away, and no whip or substitute for a whip shall be allowed in the scales. Jockey whips shall not exceed one pound in weight.

If a horse run in a hood, blinkers, or clothing, it must be included in the jockey's weight.

Horses not bringing in their weight out, or within two pounds of it, shall be disqualified; but the Judges shall make allowance for overplus occasioned by rain or mud. (63)

#### 44. HEAT RACES.

No person shall start more than one horse, of which he is wholly or in part the owner, in a race of heats. (63)

#### 45. WHEN A HORSE IS DISTANCED.

All horses whose heads have not reached the distance post as soon as the leading horse arrives at the winning post are distanced, but as proof of the fact the distance Judge must have dropped his flag in answer to the Judge's flag. (64)

## 46. A DISTANCE.

In heats of three-quarters of a mile, twenty-five yards shall be a distance.

In heats of one mile, thirty yards shall be a distance.

In heats of two miles, fifty yards shall be a distance.

In heats of three miles, sixty yards shall be a distance.

In heats of four miles, seventy yards shall be a distance. (65)

## 47. TIME BETWEEN HEATS.

The time between heats shall be—

In heats of three-quarters of a mile, twenty minutes.

In heats of one mile, twenty minutes.

In heats of two miles, twenty-five minutes.

In heats of three miles, thirty-five minutes.

In heats of four miles, forty minutes. (66)

## 48. HOW HEAT RACES ARE WON.

In a race of heats, best two in three, a horse that actually wins two heats, or distances the field, wins the race. A horse running in two consecutive heats, without winning or running a dead heat, can not again start in the race. A dead heat is a heat against every horse in the race except those making it, and in their favor to the extent only of allowing them to start in the next two heats, unless the race is decided, or they are distanced in the next two ensuing heats. When a race is won by two heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the place they get in the second. If more than two heats are run, the horses starting for the deciding heat shall alone be placed.

In a race of heats, best three in five, a horse that actually wins three heats or distances the field, wins the race. A horse running in any three consecutive heats, without winning or running a dead heat, cannot again start in the race. A dead heat is a heat against every horse in the race except those making it, and in their favor to the extent only of allowing them to start in three heats, unless the race is decided or they are distanced the next three ensuing heats. When a race is won by three heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the places they get in the third heat. If more than three heats are run, the horses starting for the deciding heat shall alone be placed.

Horses started and drawn before a race of heats is won, are held to be distanced.

Horses shall be placed in the race in the position in which they passed the Judges in the deciding heat. A horse not



placed in a deciding heat can have no place in the race; nor can such horse have any portion of the purse or prize; provided there is no third money, in which case the third horse in the race of heats shall not be deprived of third money if ruled out for not winning a heat in two, three or more heats, as the case may be. (67)

#### 49. THE DECIDING HEAT.

The deciding heat of a race is one in which two or more heats have been run, and that determines the result, by the starters for that particular heat, in which there shall be no distance.

(a) If any person draw or sell his horse (if by the sale the horse be drawn) during the pendency of a race of heats, without permission of the Judges, he shall be ruled of the course. (68)

#### 50. DEAD HEATS.

In races not of heats, a dead heat for the first place shall be run off after the last flat race of the day, unless the Judges otherwise appoint, but at an interval of not less than twenty-minutes.

The other horses shall be deemed to have been beaten, but they shall be entitled to their places (if any) as if the race had been finally determined the first. (69)

#### 51. FOR SECOND OR LOWER PLACE.

If a dead heat be run by two or more horses for second or any lower place in a race, the owners shall divide, subject to the rules applicable to objections, when the winner is objected to; and if they cannot agree as to which of them is to have a cup or other prize, which cannot be divided, they shall draw lots for it. (70)

#### 52. HOW AND WHEN OWNERS DIVIDE.

When owners divide, they shall divide equally all the moneys and other prizes, which any of them could take, if the dead heats were run off; but owners can not divide in a race of heats, or in a race where any of the horses are to be sold, or in any race where divisions would conflict with any of its conditions.

Horses running a dead heat for a race or place shall be deemed winners of the race or place until the dead heat is run off, or the owners agree to divide, and if the owners agree to divide, each horse which divides shall be deemed a winner of the race or place for which he divides. (71)

### 53. JUDGES' DETERMINATION SUBJECT TO OBJECTION.

The determination of the Judges declaring a horse to have won, or to be entitled to a place, shall be final, unless some objection is made and allowed on the ground of of disqualification, provided that this rule shall not prevent the Judges from correcting any mistake. (72)

### 54. OBJECTION BEFORE RACE.

If an objection to a horse engaged in a race be made not later than eleven o'clock on the morning of the day of the race, the officers may require his qualification to be proved before the race, and in default of such proof being given to their satisfaction, they may declare him disqualified. (74)

### 55. EFFECTS OF OBJECTION IF VALID.

If an objection to a horse which has won or been placed in a race be declared valid, the horse shall be regarded as distanced in races of heats, and as last in other races, and the other horses shall take their places accordingly. (78)

### 56. IN CASE OF DEAD HEAT FOR SECOND PLACE.

When a dead heat is run for second place and an objection is made to the winner of the race, if such objection be declared valid in time for the dead heat to be run off on the day of the race, the Judges may direct it to be run off accordingly. Otherwise the horses which ran a dead heat shall divide and draw lots for an indivisible prize, and each horse which divides shall be liable to the penalties attaching to a winner of that race.

Every objection which cannot be decided by the Judges or officers during the meeting, must be made in writing and lodged with the Clerk of the Course.

An objection made in writing can not be withdrawn without leave of the Officers of the Association.

All costs and expenses in relation to determining an objection shall be paid by the person decided against. (79)

### 57. EFFECT OF PENDING OBJECTION.

Pending the determination of an objection, any money or prize which the horse objected to may have won or may win in the race shall be withheld until the objection is determined, and any forfeit payable by the owner of any other horse shall be paid to the Clerk of the Course, and held for the person who may be determined to be entitled to it.

When any race is in dispute, both the horse which came in first and any horse claiming the race, shall be liable to all the

penalties attaching to the winner of that race until the matter is decided. (80)

#### 58. JUDGES MAY ORDER EXAMINATION AND CALL FOR PROOFS OF AGE OF HORSES.

The Judges shall have power at any time, and either upon or without objection made, to order an examination by such person or persons as they think fit, of the mouth of any horse entered for a race or which has run for a race, and shall withhold any money the horse or his owner may have won until such examination is made.

If the horse be declared to be of the wrong age, the expense of such examination shall be paid by the owner. Otherwise it shall be paid by the person (if any) at whose request the examination is ordered, or by the Association, as the Judges direct. (81)

#### 59. OWNERSHIP OF HORSE.

The officers of the Association shall also have power to call on any person in whose name a horse is entered to produce proof that the horse entered is not the property either wholly or in part of any person who owes forfeit or otherwise disqualified, or to produce proof of the extent of his interest or property in the horse, and in default of such proof being given to their satisfaction they may declare the horse disqualified. (82)

#### 60. WHEN MEETING ENDS.

In any other case an objection shall be made before the conclusion of the meeting, which is deemed to conclude one hour after the last race on the last day. (83)

#### 61. PENALTIES AND ALLOWANCES.

In all stake races exclusively for two and three-year olds no penalty should exceed five pounds.

Penalties and allowances are not cumulative, unless so declared by the conditions of the race.

No horse shall receive allowance of weight, or be relieved from extra weight, for having been beaten in one or more races; provided that this rule shall not prohibit maiden allowances.

Allowances and extra weights shall not be allowed or incurred in respect of matches or private sweepstakes.

Where winners of selling races are exempted from penalties, only such horses as have run to be sold shall be entitled to the allowance. (92)

## 62. ALLOWANCES IN PRODUCE RACES.

Allowances to the produce of untried horses extends only to the produce of horses whose produce in any country have not ceased to be maidens up to the day previous to that fixed for claiming allowances, and any such allowance shall be claimed before the expiration of the time for naming, and shall not be lost by winning after that time. (93)

## 63. AS TO STEEPLECHASES AND HURDLE RACES.

Winners or losers of steeplechases or hurdle races are not considered winners or losers in flat racing. (94)

## OMISSIONS.

## 64. SUNDAY OMITTED IN COMPUTING TIME.

When the last day for doing anything in relation to a race falls on Sunday, it may be done on the following Monday, unless the race to which such act relates is appointed for that day, in which case it must be done on the previous Saturday. (95)

## 65. OMISSION OF WEIGHT.

When a match or sweepstakes is made and no weight mentioned, the horse shall carry the weights specified in the scale of weights. (96)

## 66. OMISSIONS OF DISTANCE.

When a match or sweepstakes is made and no distance mentioned, the distance shall be as follows:

If two years old, six furlongs.

If three years old, one mile and a half.

If four years old, two miles.

If five years old or upward, three miles.

And if the horses be of different ages, the distance shall be fixed by the age of the youngest. (97)

## 67. OMISSIONS OF DAY.

If the meeting be specified and no day mentioned for a race, it shall be on any day in that meeting the Association appoint; if neither day nor meeting be mentioned, then it shall be run during the meeting in progress, or during the next meeting, should the race be made between meetings—in both cases on the day the Association may appoint. (98)

## 68. FOREIGN HORSES.

A horse foaled out of the United States shall not be qualified to start for any race until his owner has produced a certificate stating the age, pedigree, and color of the horse, and any mark by which it may be distinguished, signed by the Secretary or other officer of some approved racing club, or by some approved magistrate or public officer of the country in which the horse was foaled, or has produced other evidence of identity and age satisfactory to the Association. (99)

## 69. DRESS OF JOCKEYS.

### NUMBER AND RECORD OF COLORS.

All riders must be dressed in jockey costume—cap and jacket of silk or satin, white or light colored breeches and top boots.

Each jockey shall wear a number on his arm corresponding with the number on the program of the day.

The colors selected by owners may be recorded with the Clerk of the Course, and when thus recorded shall not be used by others except in case of death or withdrawal from the turf for five years.

A list of colors that have been recorded shall be posted in the office of the Clerk of the Course. (100)



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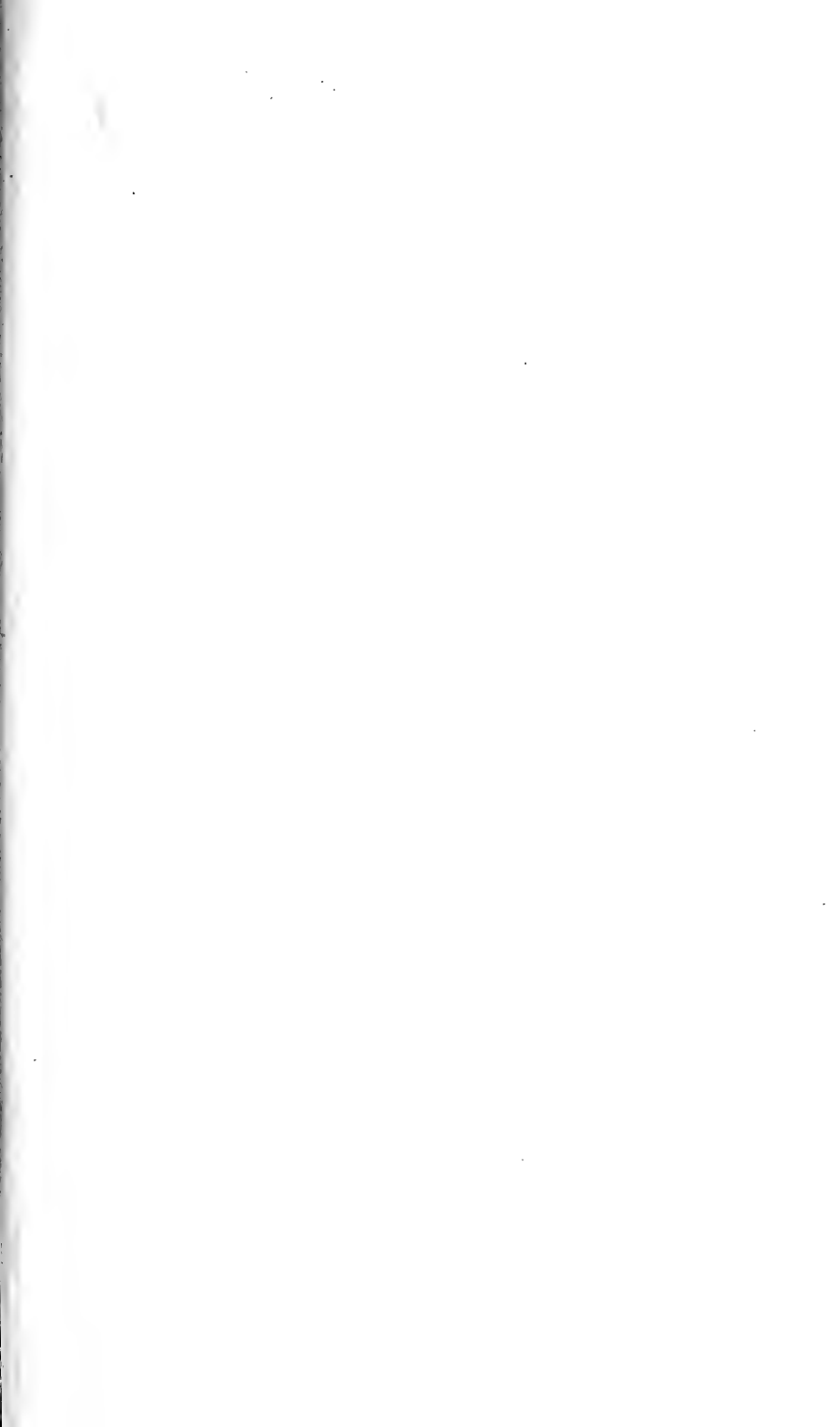
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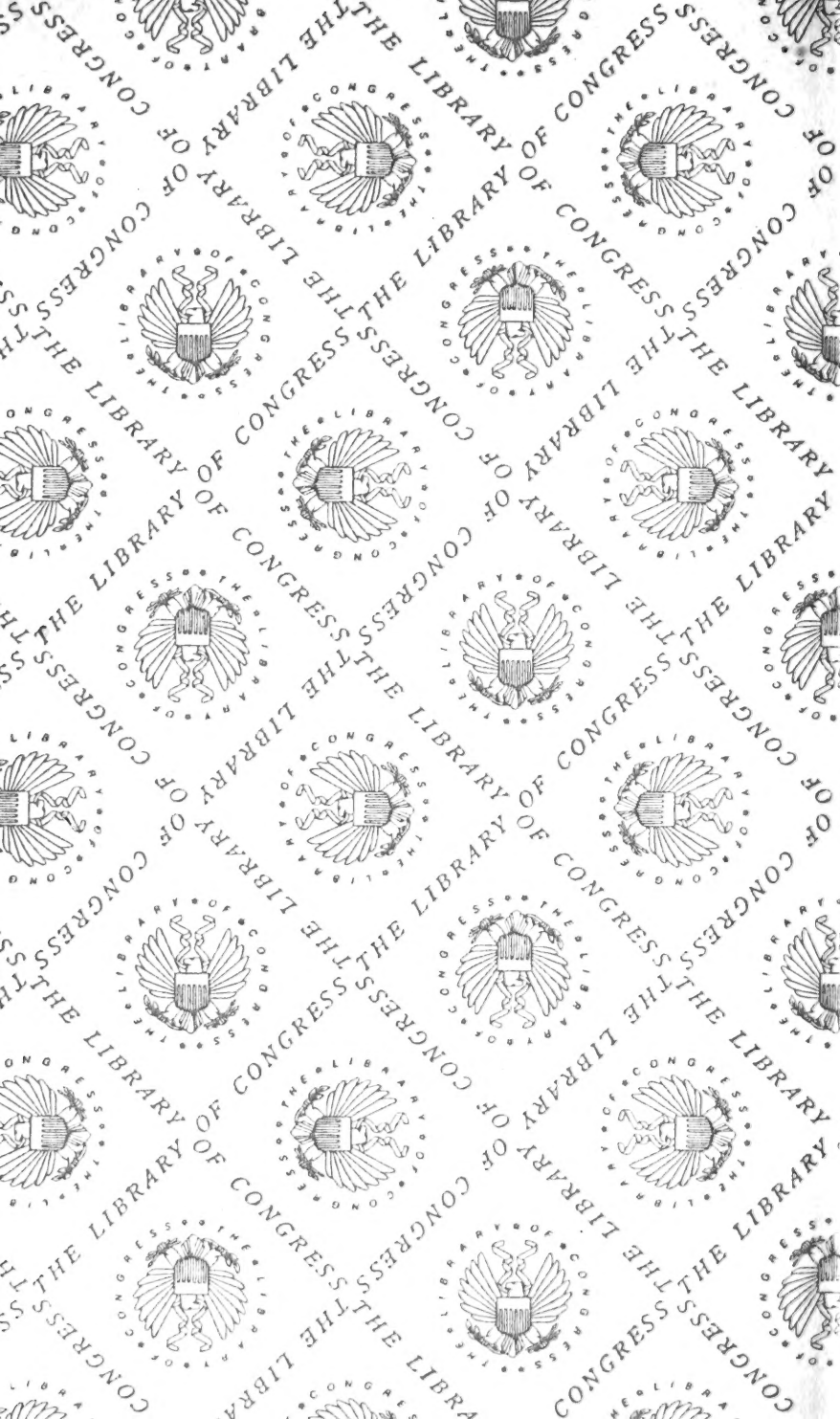
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